REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,887.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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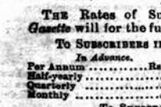
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Harrad, on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rajkadaric Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, G-lle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

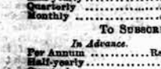
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie ns Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

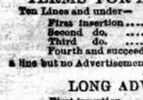


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UM ALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

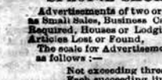
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "UMBALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	48	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

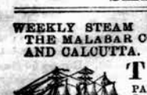
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.
and by the
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,160 Tons Register, 300 H P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to Marseilles, Naples, or Genoa, a connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 549
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Insurances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

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THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
Price—Four Annas.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2293	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
BANGALORE	2963	500	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(e) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(e) MONGOLIA	3833	531	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
YE-TETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(e) INDUS	3470	540	S. L. Shallard	21st do.
NIZAM	2725	400	A. E. Barlow	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th July 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
DIAMAH	800	500	N. W. Hazelwood	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	T. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versâ via Naples:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	For Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.			8th Aug.
Macedonia	2274	466	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	2197	424	R. Hutchison.	8th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th „
C-s a la	2259	424	T. Juliet	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
I alia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2090	424	A. Ballantyne	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, late Partner Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants, begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that he has no connection whatever with the present Tea Emporium at the Church Gate Street carried on only by Messrs. CURSETJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAREGHAT and CURSETJEE DOSSABHOY LALLKAKA under the name and style of MORTON and Co.

M. H. MAJOO.

Trading under the name and style of M. H. Majoo and Co., as Tea Merchants.
New Tea Mart, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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For Sale at this Office.

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For Sale at this Office.

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MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
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Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Fyzabad and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Ekgrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following Agents.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel: Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Ainsaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deesa	Cursetji & Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner and Co.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill: Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Wellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co. and Roya Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee and Co.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay, Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES:—

MONTILLA	Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA	„ 33 „

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

LOST or MISLAID DEED.—A Deed of Covenyance for House Nos. 108 and 109, Queen's Road, Bombay, executed to Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia by Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Pestonjee Eduljee Sookia on the 26th day of February 1873, and registered at the Bhooleshwar Sub-Registry Office on the 12th day of March 1873, and given by the said Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookia as security for certain sum, has been lost or mislaid. Any person or persons giving information respecting the same to the Undersigned within fourteen days will be rewarded.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE.

2nd August, 1877.

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—ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY,
For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

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Glasgow.

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Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
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Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

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CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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FOR Sale, an elegant Pony Dog-Cart (Croydon) new, with showy young Burmah Pony and set of patent leather brass-mounted Harness. Rs. 500. Apply X, *B. Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a strong stylish TONGA, suitable for District or Station, with two sets of double Harness. Rs. 200. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.
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To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
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My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to beat Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

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SELECT DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

GENUINE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.
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FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM.
COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.
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DISTILLED AROMATIC SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE.
PEPSINE WINE, ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
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SULPHATE OF QUININE, ESSENCE OF QUININE, AND ORANGE QUININE WINE.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.
TRUE GOA POWDER.

CAMPHOR AND SOAP, LINIMENTS, ARNICA, OPODELDOC, &c.

All the preparations of the Pharmacopœia of guaranteed purity and strength.

CHLORODYNE.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, COCKLE'S PILLS,
LAMPLOUGH'S SALINE,
and Patent Medicines of every description.
HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.
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Medicine Chests in a variety of the most useful patterns; Portable for Travellers' uses; larger, for Family or District requirements.

CHESTS REPLENISHED WITH GENUINE ARTICLES.

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SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR; price per dozen, Rs. 25; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."
Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

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ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8	Travelling Caps	4 8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Travelling Hats	4 8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4 4
Boys' Suits	10 8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	6-8 to 12 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Flannel Shirts	5 0	Air Pillows	5 0
Dressing Gowns, from	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Travelling do	1 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 0	Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Blankets	10 to 12 8	English Feather do	7 8
White do	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Maude do	10 to 10 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Kossis or Quilts	5 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Cotton do	15 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	6-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Linen Faced Collars doz	0 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	8 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1 8
Warm do	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Collars	6 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to 33 0	Travelling Writing Cases	7 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0			Gents' Slippers	2 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12
				Boach	5-8 to 12 8
				China Bath Slippers	1 8
				Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
				Pocket Filters	2 12
				Air Tight Uniform cases	23 2
				Sponge Bags	1 8
				Sponges	3 8
				Soap Boxes	1 8
				Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
				Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
				Do. Brushes	0 12
				Nail Do	0 12
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	9-8 to 12 8
				Razors, Ivory Handles	3 2
				Do. Boxes	1-8 to 4 8
				Nail Scissors	1-8 to 4 8
				Briar Root Pipes	1 12
				Tobacco Pouches	1 8
				Champagne Taps	8 8
				Pocket Knives	2 8
				Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	0 12
				Shaving do. Stick	1 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND AUGUST 1877.

ABSOLUTE stagnation reigns in every branch of business at present, and future prospects are the reverse of hopeful. Crop accounts in this Presidency have improved somewhat during the week owing to general, although not heavy, rains, but a further fall will be necessary to ensure an ordinarily good season; and in the meantime, the tenor of political advices from home is productive of a very uncertain feeling. In exports there has been almost nothing done since last mail left, the dulness in Liverpool being against Cotton, while of Seeds and Wheat available supplies are so limited, and prices in consequence so high as compared with home currencies, that buyers have been quite out of the market. Imports are at a standstill, and likely to continue so until a more definite opinion can be formed as to the probable out-turn of the growing crops. Money is easy, and Sterling Exchange is declining, but Government Paper and Shares are dull. Freights are very depressed, the current quotation by Canal steamers for Liverpool being £1-12.6 to £1-13.9 per ton.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday the usual sum of £265,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£165,000 to Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 8 7/64., and £100,000 to Bombay at 1s. 8 77d., tenders at 1s. 8¾d. on Calcutta receiving 61 per cent. and on Bombay 50 per cent., of the amounts applied for. The whole allotments were in bills, no telegraphic transfers having apparently been offered. As compared with the previous biddings these rates show a decline of fully ¼d. per rupee, and Bar Silver in London has fallen in sympathy from 54½d. to 54d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8 11/16d. per rupee. Large shipments continue to be made for this side, and the fact of the price receding as it has done in the face of heavy buying is an undoubted proof of large supplies of the metal being still available, whatever may be said to the contrary.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase in the Cash Balance of upwards of 20 lacs, the result of additions to the Government Balances of 46¾ lacs less withdrawals of Deposits to the extent of 11¼ lacs, and an increase in Loans and Bills Discounted, together of 13¾ lacs. The large increase in the Government Balances was probably due to subscriptions to the new Loan, and could not therefore be regarded as a source of increased strength to the Bank while the larger demand for accommodation was necessarily an adverse feature, although not of sufficient importance to affect the general market. No change was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount at Wednesday's Board Meeting, and to all appearance everything favoured a continuance of great ease, but we learn by wire from Calcutta this morning that the Bank of Bengal have advanced their rates of discount one per cent. all round, which of course tends to impart rather more firmness here. In the absence of specific information as to the reason for this movement, the general impression here appears to be that famine requirements are at the bottom of it, and there can be no doubt that they constitute a very uncertain feature in the future prospects of the market. With the great dulness existing in general business, it is scarcely possible that Money can become dear for some time to come, but unless a considerable improvement on the existing state of affairs takes place, we may look for a rapid rise in the rate of discount, whenever active business begins to set in again.

EXCHANGE.—The operations in Sterling for this mail have again been insignificant in amount and the general tendency of the market during the week has been downwards. Rates opened on Saturday at the level of 1s. 8 15/16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 9 5/32d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, but almost nothing whatever was done, and on Monday a weaker feeling was apparent with a decline of 1/16d. On Tuesday further fall of like of extent took place, after which no quotable change was apparent until this morning, when the news of the price obtained for Council drafts induced a very weak feeling, and the Banks were willing buyers at a further reduction of 1/16d. on Private Paper. Later in the day however, the news of the advance in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount caused a slight reaction, the morning's decline was recovered, and the market closes firm at the following quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 13/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9¼d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9¼d., 6 months' 1s. 9 5/16d. per rupee.

As regards the future, no new light has been developed during the week. The Banks continue out of the market as sellers for future delivery which is to some extent a weaker sign, although it may arise as much from an indisposition to speculate in the present uncertain state of things as from any decided anticipations of lower rates being established. The fact of the matter is that Sterling Exchange like almost everything else at the moment depends on the weather, and it is impossible therefore rearrive at any reliable estimate of the future course of rates.

On Calcutta, there has been very little done of late Until this morning rates remained at 3/16 premium for demand and 7/16 discount for 60 days' sight, but to-day a decline has taken place to ½ per cent. premium and ⅜ per cent. discount respectively.

On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 223 per 100 dollars.

The latest quotation from Hong-Kong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 4d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 4s. 4¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Practically the market has remained unaltered throughout the week. Transactions have been limited to small amounts in the bazaar, no business between the Banks being reported. The critical state of the crops and the uncertainty about home politics necessarily exercises a depressing influence, and we are not likely to see much improvement until one or both of these adverse features disappear. We quote:—Fours Rs. 96 to Rs. 96½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—A slightly better feeling has been apparent to-day, especially in Spinning and Weaving Companies, but otherwise the market has been very quiet since last mail left, and values in most instances have undergone a decline. Bank of Bombay are firm at 46½ per cent premium xd. equivalent to an advance of ¼ per cent., and National Bank shares have improved Re. 1. Land Companies are quite out of favour, and have undergone a general decline. Colabas have fallen Rs. 5, Freres and Port Cannings Rs. 10, and Mazagons Rs. 25 per share. Press Companies, with the exception of a rise of 1 s. 5 in Motiseth and Rs. 1 per share in Vulkan's Limited, have suffered a general fall. We quote a decline of Re. 5 in the Broach Cotton Company, Rs. 20 in French Press, Rs. 35 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee and Bellary, Rs. 40 in Scinde Press, Rs. 65 in Colabs, and Rs. 80 in the Dhollera Press and Ginning Company. In Spinning and Weaving Companies our list of quotations exhibits an advance of Rs. 5 in Alexandra and Nursey, Rs. 10 in Alliance and Central India, Rs. 35 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 50 in Fleming, and Rs. 80 in Great Eastern. Inamost other Companies, however, a material decline has taken place, a reduction of Rs. 5 per share being made in our quotations for Bonay United, Broach Mills, Jewraj Do., Mahomed Peria Petit, Mazagon, and National. Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Mandvie Spinning, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdas and Sassoon, Rs. 25 in Madras Spinning, Rs. 30 in Soonderdas, Rs. 35 in Shelapere, and Rs. 40 per share in Madras United. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the movements are a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading, an advance of Rs. 25 in Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, and Rs. 10 in Treacher and Company, Limited.

OUR PIECE GOODS market remains in a state of dulness which we have seldom seen equalled unless during actual holidays. The estimated clearances are only 200 packages from first hands, and 800 packages from the bazaar, and prices, although nominally unchanged, are weak with a downward tendency. In Grey Goods the few sales reported have been mostly of Shirtings, Madapollams, and Jacconets, and in Bleached Cloths, Shirtings, Mulls, and Lappets. Of Turkey Reds some small sales have been effected in Mulls and Prints at the previous decline, but in Dyed and Printed Goods the business has been quite of a retail character. Stocks on the spot are large when compared with the limited character of the demand, but not excessive if there was anything like a fair business in prospect, while supplies afloat are small. The position of supply, however, is lost sight of in the more important question of demand. Unless a very great improvement takes place in the condition of the country, we must be prepared for another season of restricted consumption of goods, and in view of this, dealers naturally limit their risk as much as possible, and there are few indents going forward. This state of things will probably continue for at least another month or six weeks, by which time a tolerably correct estimate of the character of the season will be possible, and as things then look for the crops, so will the market be guided. With a really favourable out-turn there is room for a material improvement, but another year of scarcity would mean an amount of dulness difficult to over estimate.

TWIST.—English Yarns continue nominally unchanged in value, but there has been no business to test the market during the week, and although stock are small, a reduction would have to be accepted to effect sales. In local spinning the transactions latterly have been limited and at slightly easier rates.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The demand continues quite of a retail character, and notwithstanding very moderate supplies, values have a downward tendency, our quotations showing a decline of As. 8 per cwt. in Braziers, Raised Bottoms, Tiles, and Ingots, and As. 4 per cwt. in Sheathing. *Yellow Metal* is also dull and difficult of sale at a decline of As. 8 per cwt. In *Iron* there is comparatively nothing doing, and prices are nominally unaltered, but the tendency is against holders.

COALS.—EXTREME quietness prevails, and to arrive, the only sale reported is a steamer cargo of Cardiff at Rs. 16 per ton, both buyers and sellers being out of the market for the time being. On the spot 800 tons Davison's West Hartley have been sold from alongside the Great Victoria in harbour at Rs. 17, and a cargo of Scotch Coal per ship Dunesirn, also in harbour, at Rs. 14 per ton alongside. Nominal quotations to-day, to arrive via Cape, are:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17¾, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 15½ to Rs. 15¾ Watson's Hartley Rs. 15¾ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from Liverpool latterly have been expressive of great dulness, owing apparently to the unsettled state of European politics, and prices are quoted 1/16d. in Surats and ⅛d. per lb. in Americans, lower on the week. Exporters here have according been almost entirely out of the market, and although sellers have reduced their prices Re. 2 to Re. 8 per candy, the transactions since last mail left have been only about 1,800 bales, of which two-thirds was for local consumption. Stocks here are steadily declining under the increased demand for the mills, and as another month must elapse before supplies begin to come forward at all freely from up-country, we may see prices well maintained here even in the face of a decline at home.

The *Clearances* for sea since last mail left have been 1,550 bales, making the total from 1st January to 31st July 735,963 bales, against 867,720 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	1,977	2,518	1,668
Total since 1st Sept.	1,130,258	1,073,903	1,332,911

The *New Crop* accounts latterly have been decidedly more favourable, and although likely to be late in most districts, there is every prospect of a fair yield should the weather continue favourable.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Full-pressed—		₹ Candy	C. & F. ₹ D.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	.... Rs. 205 =	5 9/16d.
" Omrawuttee Good (nominal)	do.	.... " 197 =	5 5/16d.
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... " 193 =	5 3/16d.
" Do. Good Fair	do.	.... " 189 =	5¼d.
" Dholleras Good (nominal)	do.	.... " 200 =	5¼d.
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... " 197 =	5 5/16d.
" Do. Good Fair	do.	.... " 194 =	5¼d.
" Do. Fully Fair	do.	.... " 190 =	5¼d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—The nominal quotation is still maintained at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt., but, owing to the almost total absence of supplies, there has been no business done. The same remark applies to *Rapeseed*, which we quote nominally at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.

WHEAT has undergone a considerable decline in England, which has rendered the market here slightly easier, but the absence of supplies and the demand for the famine districts prevents prices giving way materially. We quote:—Best White Rs. 38, Mixed Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37½ per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. CHEOPS, 983 tons, Captain J. L. Dryden, sailed yesterday for Carwar, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. Co's s. s. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE BARQUE JANE AVERY, 421 tons, Captain J. E. Dodds, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, in ballast.

THE BARQUE BLACK WATCH, 490 tons, Captain M. H. Kermish, will sail today for Carwar, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EUROPA, 1,145 tons, Captain C. Thesen, will sail to-day for Calais, with a cargo of 31,767 cwts. horns.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COMILA, 549 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP OITHONA, 1,341 tons, Captain F. Reed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (April 28th), with a cargo of 1,963 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE HALL LINE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,348 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (July 5th), via Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez and the Suez Canal, brought the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs Worthington and child, Mrs H Reed, Mr and Mrs Bramhall and child, Mr and Mrs Scott and child, Major Harger, and three ayas.

She brought the following cargo:—1,306 packages piece goods, 150 packages copper, 341 bales twist, 1,687 casks spelter, 11,119 bars iron, 2,943 bundles iron hoops, 3,143 bundles iron, 918 cases tinplates, 409 kegs nails, 50 boxes soap, 21 barrels sulphur, 25 cases slates, 70 packages papers, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Oithona.....	Reed	Cardiff, Apr 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Cheops (s)	Dryden	Carwar
	Malda (s)	Lang	Bussorah.
	Comilla (s)	Macaulay	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Europe, Thesen, to Calais.
Barque Jane Avery, Dodds, to P. Gulf.
Barque Black Watch, Kermish, to Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Satara (s) ..... Wood ..... Camorta, July 16.
Columbian (s)..... Baldwin ..... Tuticorin, July 21.
Sir J. Lawrence (s) Woodhouse ..... Bombay, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.
29 Bengal (s)..... ....
Tuscany (s)..... ....
Arabia (s)..... ....
Calcutta (s)..... ....
Swaledale (s)..... ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara.—Major W Welmer.
Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. De Silva, Mrs. Grenwood.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Satara.—27 July, Tiverton bounded South. Indian Govt. Ship Carewitch left Port Blair on the 24th July for Moulmein.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
28 Nelson .... North Shields.
Nepaul .... Calcutta.
Belle Jeanne .... Cocanada.
30 Strathleven (s) .... Calcutta.
Monsolia .... Southampton.
St. Osyth (s) .... Saugor.
Tongoy .... Briton Ferry.
31 J. C. Stevenson (s)... ..... Middlesbro.

DEPARTURES.

July.
28 Hindostan .... Cocanada.
Stallingbro (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Flying Scud..... ..... London via Coast.
29 Khandalla (s) .... Bombay.
Nepaul .... Southampton.
30 Madura (s) .... Rangoon.
Austrian (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Julia .... Moulmein.
Arabie .... False Point.
31 Mongolia .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Steamer Mongolia:—
From Brindisi to Madras—Mr Ballard and Mr Hutchins.
From Southampton to Madras—Mr. R. Kepburn, Mr. Rayson, Mr. Appleby, Mr. Crompton, and Mr. Appleby, Mr. Cromwell.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Staff Sergt. Connors, Mr. Serwener, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Martin.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. Nepaul:—
To Brindisi—Captain Numday, R. A.
To Southampton—Mrs Lindsley. Captain P. Auslie, Mr T. Blake, Mr J. J. Burton.
Per P. and O Mongolia, for Calcutta:—
Mr E Morris, Mr J Henderson, Mr McCullagh.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—55 packages tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya; 50 kegs iron nails and 8 casks hardware, A Bharmull.
Nellie Watkin s—30 boxes bar soap, Oomersey Premjee.
Italia s—4 packages hardware, and 5 cases plate glass, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—29 cases brandy, Cutlr, Palmer and Co.
Khiva s—5 cases brandy, Cutlr, Palmer and Co.
Cheops s—35 cases medicine, Cherjee Mooljee; 150 kegs red lead, Tezpal Cumar; 88 casks beer, Nusserbhoy Jamdarjee, 5 cases hams, 2 cases cheese and 20 cases ale, H B Eleeman and Co; 2 cases perfumery and 2 cases soap, Dinshaw Dorabjee Maloo.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Gertrude—1,000 cases kerosene oil, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Saturno s—8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Jane Royden—75 tons old iron, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Italia s—450 cwts wheat, Lilladhur Cullianjee and Co; 89 bales rags, Pitamber Curseondass; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Mooljee; 18 bales cotton, and 36 bales rags, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 31 bales wool, Vussonjee Tricomdass.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—4,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Thibet s—3 boxes gold bars, value of Rs 3,00,000, Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR VENICE.

Saturno s—500 bales cotton, and 400 cwts tamarind W Nicol and Co; 3 bales hides, A C Dady.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s—25 bags rice, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—10 bales twist, H D Sassoon; 15 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jommahamed; 165 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, Ebrem Noordin and Co; 7 chests opium, Gulabroy Koonjlal; 49 chests opium, H A Noor Mohamed; 50 bales twist, Lulloobhoy Moolchund; 52 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1451 Italia (s), Richardson—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR LONDON.

1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 17th August.
1671 Thibet (s), Torback—Mails, 3rd August.

FOR KURRACHEE.

500 Lady Gertrude, Veysey—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

821 V Schilizzi (s), Anderson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

422 Jane Avery, Dodds—Macullock Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2378 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
1060 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Taylor & Co.
1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR CARWAR.

490 Black Watch, Kermish—W Nicol & Co.
968 Sheila, Mosher—The Captain.
1022 Zante (s), Shilston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VINGORLA AND SINGAPORE.

593 Rehemany, Milne.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1145 Europa, Theren—Volkart Brothers.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—P. & O Co.

F R TRIESTE.

1380 Saturno (s), Leva—A. H. Lloyds Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1205 Whittier Swap—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Annie Frost, Welbourne—The Captain.
857 Ardwar, Duncan—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1241 Athena, Reed—The Captain.
1047 Bean Mondé, Hawkins—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1203 Duncairn, Chambers—W and A Graham & Co.
1241 Earl of Zetland, Burns—N. Manockjee & Co.
1249 Frank Carvill, Prendergrast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
13 5 Vice Melbourne, Cummins—N. Manockjee & Co.
1293 H. H. McGilvery, Blake.
810 Inverness, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
999 Marlborough, Sampson—W. Nicol & Co.
648 Mule (s), Doert.
953 Norfolk, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Stason—P. and O. Co.
1292 Premier, Meljilv—The Captain.
302 Sicilian, Savory—The Captain.
1080 Vixen (s), O'Leaf.
926 Whitehall, Gyach.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)
LONG CAUSES.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Lyttelton and Sayani—Pari heard.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.
38-77—Jasserbhai and Ghandibhai—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewsinger Suntcokgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
458-75—Balkrishna and B—Chuguulall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Arbaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursingjall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)
LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and Co
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble John Marriott &c vs Shree Lallmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
310-77—Hearn and C—Arthur George Latham and others vs Manock Bhimjee and others.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thacker Damodhur M and others vs Thacker Purmanand Jeowandass—Macfarlane and G.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhaskor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo.—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KENNALL).
For Investigation under Sect 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
In person—Parvatibai v Sha Cullidandas Sewlall.
LONG CAUSES.
8-77—In person—Thacker Jetha Bhurmull vs Thacker Moorarjee and others—Mr Chalk.
2-6-77—P Kavasjee—Bawa Latoofully B and another v Janbai and others—Arda-ir and H.
3-5-77—Mulji and B—Nembai v Madhowji Dwarkadass and another—Crawford and Boevey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)
LONG CAUSES.

354-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bulwantrao Sadasowjee J vs Sitaram Sudasewjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
291-77—Muljee and Bomanjee—Kesserbai vs Vullub Rowjee and others—Balkrishna and B and N N Kothari.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Howard, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.
Leakie, Capt, 96th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Hoggan, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Harger, Major, Bengal 1-25th Regt, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 2.

Thompson, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Pachmarhi.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Hoggan, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Rajkot.
Daunt, Lieut, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 1st August.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
4th Bombay Light Cavalry, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties.

The following addition is to be made to G O C No 406 of the 27th June last, add "as a supernumerary."

Capt Des Barres R A, is directed to proceed to Belgaum, to do duty with the R A at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Paymaster (Major) J A Dyer, 11th Hussars to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

Lieut F L Cunliffe, R A, from 21st July for one month to Ghizree, on Medl Certificate.

Capt C D Baillie, 2nd Foot, to Bombay, from date of departure to date of embarkation on medical certificate, preparatory to proceeding to England.

Capt F P Worthy, (Wing Officer 27th N L I) from 1st Aug to 30th Nov, in extension, to remain in Bombay, to study the native language.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a general Court Martial held at Poona, on the 25th July, Private A J Price, of the Queen's Royal Regt, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge—Insubordination, in having at Poona on or about the 11th July, disobeyed the lawful command of Serjt W Archer, his superior officer, by refusing to turn out to work when a prisoner in the Regtl Cells, and when ordered by the said Serjt W Archer to do so.

2nd Charge—Insubordination, in having at Poona on or about the 11th July, when brought before his Commanding Officer, Major F J Hercy, at the Orderly Room for the offence specified in the first charge, used insubordinate language towards the same Major F J Hercy, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, I would not be made a cooley of by a b—r like you, sir.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for 672 days. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

J MILES, Col 26th Regt N I, President:

Confirmed, but I remit the discharge with ignominy from the service.

C STAVELEY, Lieut General C-in-C Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F G Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Assistant Apothecary J Huntley is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

Major J B Reid, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut T Hope, Third Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India.

Colonel W R Houghton, Commandant 3rd N I, commanded the Belgaum District from the 12th June to the 23rd July.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to return to duty:—Lieut A S W Connor, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col Sir L Pelly, K C S I, Resident in Persian affairs. Conductor A McDonald, 3 months' medical certificate.

The services of Colonel T M Baumgartner are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

The Rev T Horsfall, Chaplain of Deolali, is allowed furlough for seven months and ten days from the 23rd instant.

Lieut J H Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, during the absence of Mr F S Pristard, or until further orders.

Mr Bhagwandas Ghelabhai was appointed substantive protem Fourth Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, from the date of his joining the appointment.

Lieut-Colonel T M Baumgartner, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, in subordinate charge of the Southern Maharatta Country Jaghirs, vice Lieutenant Colonel G R C Westropp.

Mr W B Prescott to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, but to continue to act in his present appointment.

Lieut C V Dickson to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, but to continue to act in his present appointment.

Mr C E Coles to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Mr C E Coles to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Major Daniell, or until further orders.

Mr F Yates to act until further orders as District Superintendent of Police, Tanna.

Rao Saheb Sahigram Chandumal Advani, Acting Mukhtyarkar of Mandhavi in Cutch, to be Sub-Assistant Collector, Kurrachee District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Kurrachee.

Mr Venkatrao Lakmaya to act as Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Muddabhal, in the Belgaum District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikuut Wagle, or until further orders.

Mr E McCalum, Supernumerary Assistant Collector in the District of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Dharwar.

Asam Damodhar Babji, Head Karkun of Taluks Shirpur, in the District of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Khandesh.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Wishwanath Kirpashankar, Mahalkari of Halol, in the Panch Mahals District, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr A Wingate, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaladgi, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes in the District of Kaladgi.

Azam Chinto Mahadeo Joshi, Head Karkun of Taluka Tasgaon, in the District of Satra, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Satra.

Major G C Grant is appointed temporarily and until further orders to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court at Hyderabad, vice Mr F D Mackenzie.

Mr T H Stewart, First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

In consequence of ill-health, Mr W F Sinclair, Assistant Collector, Kaladgi, is allowed furlough to England for two years from 1st September next. He is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

The following appointments made in connection with the Gujarat Political Class in the Grant Medical College have been approved by Government, with effect from the 1st November 1875:—Mr Edalji Nassarwanji, G G M C, as Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery. Mr Rustamji Jamsetji Nadarsha, LM, as Teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 28.)

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K C S I, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May last.

In supersession of Home Department Notification dated the 20th instant, Lieut-Colonel H Hendley is permitted to resign his appointment as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr P J Carter, Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Assistant Conservators.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Bure Khan, lately attached to the Tank Dispensary in the Dera Ismail Khan District, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Beloochistan for employment in the Khelat Dispensary.

The following appointment and promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission, subject to such changes as may hereafter considered necessary by the Government of India, in view of the termination of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja:—

Major T G Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, be Dep Commr, 1st Class, with effect from the 17th April 1877, vice Mr Wellesley.

Mr L Ricketts, Dep Commr, 2nd Class, to be Dep Commr, 1st Class, vice Major Clarke.

B Krishnaiengar, C S I, Den Commr, 3rd Class, to be Depy Commr 2nd Class, vice Mr Ricketts.

Major E F H Armstrong, Dep Commr, 4th Class, to be Dep Commr, 3rd Class, vice Krishnaiengar.

Lieut-Col C A Benson, Assist Commsr, 1st Class, and Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, to be Dep Commissioner, 4th Class, vice Major Armstrong.

Captain E Shaw, Assist Commsr, 2nd Class, and Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, vice Lieut-Col Benson.

Captain J S F Mackenzie, Assist Commsr, 3rd Class, and Officiating Dep ty Inspector General of Police, to be Assist Commsr, 2nd Class, vice Captain Shaw.

S Venkat Vardaiengar, Assist Commsr, 4th Class, to be Assist Commsr, 3rd Class, vice Captain Shaw.

Mr H Gower, Inspector 2nd grade in the State Railway Revenue Subordinate Establishment, is retransferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Work Department, in the rank of Supervisor 2nd grade.

Mr J F Chow Accountant 4th grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

Mr J F Mackenzie, temporary Assistant Engineer 1st grade, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, is permitted to revert to the Punjab Executive Establishment.

Mr E Johnston Ex Eng 4th grade, is transferred from the Central to the Western System of State Railways.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Coll C Jackson, Infantry, Private affairs, for two years.

Captain John Robert Burlton-Bennet, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, has been allowed leave of absence in India for six months on medical cert ficate.

Honorary Surgeon T Murray, M D, in medical charge, 2nd Bhairwara Battalion, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

The services of Surgeon-Major T Ringer, M D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Captain C H P Ducat, 109th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

NOT FIXED.

The services of Lieut J H Sadler, Wing Officer, 32nd N I, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

FURLOUGH.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, in future, non-commissioned officers of Departments on the unattached list, who may be granted furlough out of India on medical certificate, will be allowed the British pay of the rank they hold on that list, and if absent on duty in India, during the whole period of their absence, in addition to half of half pay for the first six months. Non-commissioned officers of Departments who draw Infantry, Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, or the Engineer rates of pay in India will draw the British pay of those arms while on furlough. In the case of non-commissioned officers in receipt of consolidated salaries, half a staff pay will be a moiety of the difference between such consolidated salaries and the pay of their rank on the unattached list for a month of 30 days. Last pay certificates should shew that the half staff pay has been calculated on this principle

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GREAT BATTLE AT PLEVNA.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS WITH ENORMOUS LOSS.

LONDON, August 2.

Russian official despatches admit that the Russians were repulsed on Monday last by Osman Pasha's Army.

A telegram has been received from Osman Pasha, in which he states that the Russians on Tuesday morning resumed the offensive along the Turkish lines and redoubts to the east of Plevna, but that they were at all points defeated most completely with a loss of 8,000 in killed and 24,000 wounded, and are now retreating to their Camp.

Russian unofficial accounts of the battle on Tuesday admit that the Russians were defeated after desperate fighting against superior numbers.

Despatches received from the principal newspaper special corresponden's state that the Turkish loss was relatively small because they were acting on the defensive.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BILL.

The House of Commons after twenty-four hours continuous sitting has passed the South African Bill through Committee.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY SULEIMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Aug. 2

According to a Turkish official despatch the Russians attacked the force under Raouf Pasha at Eski Saghra on the 31st ultimo when the Turks retreated to Karabunar. Suleiman Pasha, however, on the same day attacked the Russians, defeated them and recaptured Eski Saghra besides taking several guns.

ADVANCE OF THE TURKS FROM OSMAN BAZAAR.

The Turks under Mehemed Pasha are advancing from Osman Bazaar towards Plevna to join Osman Pasha's army.

The Russian position at Tirnova is seriously menaced.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, Aug 2.

The Commons have passed the third reading of the East India Loan Bill.

The Select Committee appointed by the Commons to consider the claims of Ordnance Officers for arrears of pay has been adjourned until next session.

In the Lords, Lord Salisbury said that he agreed with his Council that the Ordnance Officers have no substantial claim for arrears, and that to appeal to the Home Government was irregular as they cannot dispose of the revenues of India without the consent of the Indian Council. These demands are doubtless natural from the officers' point of view, but as guardians of the Indian Treasury, they (the Indian Council) cannot grant them. His Lordship said the Imperial revenues, not the Indian, should be chargeable for these claims.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, with the outward London Mails of 20th inst., left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day, and the s. s. Indus, for Galle and Calcutta, at 6 p.m. yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 1, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Sugars in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera	6¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5 per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106 (ex-coupon)
Bar Silver.....	54½

LINE REPORTS.—Aug. 2.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 2.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., ther. 1 maz. 78, W. B. 76, min. 74, bar. 29·86. Fall of rain 1 inch 47 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather equally, wind west 6, ther. 82, bar. 29·88. Fall of rain 33 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-18 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E., W. S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 89 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. moderate, ther. 92, bar. 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 46 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 9¼d.	"

MR. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE has received from H. E. the Governor a letter stating that he will be glad to preside at a public meeting to be held in Bombay on the 10th inst., for the purposes of taking steps to secure the perpetuation of the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

A STATEMENT was lately published in more than one paper, that news had been received in Bombay of the death in England of Colonel W. W. Taylor (late Commandant H. M.'s 5th Regiment N. L. I.), which we are happy to say, from enquiries that have been made, proves to be incorrect. His numerous friends, among whom he enjoyed so much popularity and esteem, will be glad to learn this good news.

THE *Times of India* yesterday announced that the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Saturno, in anchoring 21 miles off Jeddah, struck on a rock and bumped three times. "The vessel made no water *in consequence*!" Sailors will be glad to learn that the bumping of a steamer three or four times on a rock is a preventive of leakage.

MM. PLON, of Paris, have just published a work on India, entitled "Inde et Himalaya," by Le Comte Goblet d'Alviella, of Belgium, a traveller and writer known to many Englishmen. Count d'Alviella was special correspondent of the *Independance Belge* during the Prince of Wales' Indian tour.

THERE are strong rumours, says the Lahore paper, of serious disturbances during the Suraogi procession at Umballa on Sunday. We hear that several persons were wounded, some were killed, and the car was smashed to atoms.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from the Ahmednuggur districts, under date July 31:—"There is at last every appearance of rain, and a slight drizzle is now going on. There were some good showers yesterday, but as usual did not extend over any great area. Whether this rain is universal I don't know yet, and one is apt to judge of the whole country by what falls near one's own house. It is well to know one way or another what is to happen,—rain or famine; and even the certainty of another bad year would be preferable to this continued suspense and anxiety. Once rain falls well, and the crops are assured, they will be good security for advances of money, and the country will be saved. So say the people themselves, and their delighted faces when a good shower falls is a sight to see, poor things. They say "through the kindness of the Sirkar rain is falling," the stereotyped formula; but the Sirkar has done so much for them that the ignorant almost believe it. The action of the grain-dealers is such as no nation perhaps but ours would have permitted. There are enormous stocks of grain, enough for years, in Nuggur, but the bunias force up the prices. One wishes sometimes that the people would loot them, and it would be a just retribution. The people think that Government specially protect the bunia, and that in protecting them that Government is supporting an obvious injustice. They can scarcely be expected to see that Government has opened the numerous works to counteract high prices by proportioning the pay to the price of grain. The people who are best off are the beggars, who are fed either by Government or private charity. There is no such distress here as at Kaladgi, but we have been just hovering on the verge, and but for the relief measures, the people would have perished almost by thousands, and they universally acknowledge the fact."

THE *Madras Mail*:—A meeting has been held in Madras to organise some means of extending relief to the thousands of poor people who are now flocking to the Presidency town in greater numbers than ever. A Central committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and various sub-committees were nominated to superintend the relief to be afforded in the various districts of the town. The proceedings had reference solely to the consideration of the question of relieving distress in the Presidency town, but some of the speakers casually called attention to the desirability of making an appeal for help to the Lord Mayor of London, and the principal Chambers of Commerce interested in Indian trade with a view to extending private charity to all the distressed districts in the Presidency. Not only do we think this suggestion should be acted on, but we are strongly of opinion that some means should be adopted at once of acquainting Parliament and the English public with the real nature of the danger which now menaces the greater portion of Southern India. The following resolution was moved at the meeting:—

"That the central committee of town relief for Madras arrange for a public meeting being held at an early date in the Banqueting Hall, over which His Grace the Governor be asked to preside. That at this meeting resolutions be submitted which shall show the extent of distress throughout the Presidency, and that the aid of the communities of Calcutta and other Indian cities where no abnormal distress is being experienced, be sought. Also, that the Lord Mayor of London and the English Chambers of Commerce be communicated with, and that the India Office be asked to place all available communications regarding the famine at the service of the English Press. As the local Government undertake to keep the people alive as far as possible, it be suggested that the funds raised in England and elsewhere, be employed in supplementing Government aid, and in providing implements for agriculture and seed corn for sowing, during the approaching N. E. monsoon season."

WE have seldom published a much sadder letter, says the *Celestial Empire*, than that which has just reached us from our correspondent at Nanking. The picture he draws of the city, now lying under the prospective doom of starvation from the relentless drought, is a very dreadful one. Prayers, he says, have been printed on yellow paper and hung all over the town, in such numbers that the streets look like streamers on a gala day. Who will say that these fluttering supplications will be unheard? Drought and other plagues have been wreaking their worst on China, and the horizon is even yet gloomy in the extreme. As for the remedies provided by the native doctors for the unfortunate victims of the fire which lately occurred in Nanking, they need no comments from us. The idea of attempting to cure burns by making the wretched sufferers drink castor oil, and then anointing them with oil in which rats had been burnt alive, and pulverised oyster shells, is certainly the very height of tragic farce. Quixote's draught of wine, salt, rosemary and oil as a cure for a broken head, was, as Sancho Panza would have said, tarts and cheese-cakes to any remedy of them all. A terrible thunderstorm has taken place at Kuei-chow, during which a gunpowder magazine at Kuei-yang Fu was struck by lightning and blown up. One man and six women lost their lives in the explosion, and property to the value of a hundred thousand taels was destroyed, besides a number of houses. A Kuei-chow *chu-jen*, who subsequently attended Peking for the *tsin-sze* examinations, has been telling his friends there that the people's houses literally flew right away, with some of the inhabitants in them. One very comic but really very disastrous incident took place at a wedding. The festivities were going merrily on, the birdegroom was sitting tricked out in his robes of state, the ladies of the house were joining in the feast, and the music was braying at its loudest when suddenly the house began to shake, the roof flew off, the bridegroom flew after it, the company were knocked down and strewn pell-mell about the place, and the cook, who was bringing in a bowl of steaming viands, disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, and has never been heard of since!

A GOOD deal of uncomplimentary comment is being passed, says the *Ceylon Times*, on the conduct of the commander of the Messageries steamer Meikong, who, it is roundly asserted, should have been able to keep his vessel off such a well-known danger as Ras Hafoon. It may be as well if we state what we have good reason for believing was the cause of this fatal disaster. The currents running along the northern extremity of the East African coast are known to be rapid and uncertain in their strength. Usually their course is north-westerly, and the danger in that case is that a vessel might, in the darkness, ought, be set on to the island of Socotra before being aware of her danger. In order to avoid this risk the course of a steamer making for Aden is north-easterly, as a set off against the north-westerly current; but the danger of such a course is, that in the event of there being a contrary current or one of no strength, the course indicated would assuredly carry a steamer on the rocks off Ras Hafoon, and this is no doubt a true explanation of what happened in the case of the Meikong.

YESTERDAY our local contemporary intimated that Mr. J. B. Phear, late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, where he had a salary of "Rs. 5,000 per annum," has decided upon going to Ceylon as Chief Justice for half that amount. Surely Calcutta pays its judges very badly; and so for Ceylon giving a Chief Justice £250 a year only, it simply ought to be ashamed of itself.

CAPTAIN J. J. BROWN, R. N. R., has been appointed Agent and Surveyor in Calcutta and adjacent districts for Bureau Veritas. Captain Brown's long experience and thorough knowledge of his profession, combined with his well known firm and independent character, are a sufficient guarantee to the public that the duties of this important and responsible office will be carried out with strictness and impartiality.

A FEARFUL and dastardly murder was committed at Ferozepore, at about 1 a. m., on the 27th ult. A private soldier of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, named French, walked up to where another private soldier of the same Regiment, called Denton, lay asleep, and placing the muzzle of his loaded rifle to the back of the unconscious sleeper's head, he shot Denton dead. It appears a crime, as deliberate as it was cowardly. Denton, it seems, had been a corporal, but had resigned. About five months ago, in the exercise of his duty, he was the means of getting French seven days' confinement to barracks. The coward bided his time, and killed Denton, from a long cherished desire of revenge. No other motive, at least, is yet known. Both were from the same part of the old country, and had once been on a footing of friendship.

THE *Madras Mail* announces that Hyder Jung Bahadur, a well-known leader of the Mussulman community, and one of the oldest surviving members of the Carnatic family, died at his residence in Royapettah on Sunday night. He was deputed by the Carnatic stipendiaries to represent their grievances to the Home Government, and visited England for that purpose, where he remained for ten or twelve years, and married an English lady. After his return to India, he was appointed Secretary to his late Highness Prince Azim Jah, and after that Prince's death, he continued to perform the duties of Secretary to the present Prince. His death will be regretted as a loss, not only by the Carnatic family, but by the Mussulman community generally.

An epidemic has broken out in the Maharaja of Travancore's stables, and eleven horses—eight tolerably good ones and three superannuated—died lately in the course of two or three days. One of a pair of splendid Pegu ponies, belonging to the third prince, has also died. Each of the animals died in thirty minutes after being attacked by the malady, which made its appearance in the shape of acute fever, succeeded by profuse and cold perspiration, and shivering ending in death. His Highness has ordered the remaining horses to be removed to the maidan, and they are now picketted in the open air there. The stables are said to be in a shockingly disgraceful condition.

THE editor of *Truth* says:—"I would not as a moralist preaching against gambling, but as an ex gambler, point out to the West-End Clubs, where the stakes have become of late so high, that this must eventually break up the clubs. A good player at whist has an advantage over a moderate player of about two per cent., and this two per cent. must, at high stakes, in the end, cause all the money in a club to pass into the pockets of the few good players, provided that they are rich enough to stand a temporary run of ill-luck. This is why stakes at whist in clubs should be moderate. At one West-End Club, where the settlement is once a week, £45 000 passed through the hands of the official, who is the 'clearing-house' of the establishment. This sort of thing cannot last, and in the interests of the Club itself, I would recommend that play be henceforward more moderate.

THE writer of the commercial intelligence in *Truth* writes as follows of "a safe investment":—Correspondents constantly write to me and ask me to tell them of some safe security, in which comparatively high interest may be obtained. Well, here is one. The East Indian Railway has a guarantee of 5 per cent., in sterling, from the Indian Government, upon their capital. The present price of the stock is 127. The worst things which can befall an investor in it, therefore, is, that he will receive just on 4 per cent. upon the cost of his investment. All profits in excess of this 5 per cent. are equally divided between the Indian Government and the stockholders. Now, 1 per cent. in excess was earned during the financial year 1876, and the last report of the railroad shows that in the first half of the present year £1 10s. per cent. in excess has been earned. Therefore, assuming that the profit on the second half of the year is the same as on the first half, the profit in 1877 will be the guaranteed 5 per cent., plus £2 12s. per cent., half of which, £1 6s. per cent. will go to the stockholders. The railroad itself seems to be an exceptionally remunerative one. Along the line are large coal-beds, and it is worked at 30 per cent. of gross earnings, while most Indian railroads are worked at about 45 per cent. of earnings. The traffic each year is developing, and consequently, in future years, profits are more likely to increase than to decrease. A person, therefore, investing in this railroad, speculates on velvet for an addition to his income. Independently of the future of the railroad, he is certain of receiving 4 per cent. on his outlay. If the railroad only continues as prosperous as it is at present, and according to all probability it will increase in prosperity, he will receive, in addition to this secured 4 per cent., a bonus dividend. When the price of this stock goes up, as it inevitably will, let no one reader of *Truth* say, that I have not shown him or her how to invest money with the certainty of receiving 4 per cent. on it, and a very fair prospect of receiving considerably more.

THE *Journal des Debats* says that a lawsuit, which has been in progress for the last fifty years in the United States, and which has been sustained during the whole of that time by the same plaintiff, has just been settled by the District Court of Louisiana. In 1803, Mr. Daniel Clark, an Irishman resident in the United States, was married at Philadelphia by a Catholic priest to a French lady, and at his death, in 1828, he left a daughter and a large property at New Orleans. The marriage had been kept secret for the whole of this time, and it was even alleged to be null and void upon the ground that Mrs. Clark had contracted a previous marriage. When the daughter, Miss Myra Clark, endeavoured to obtain possession of the property left by her father, the executors of the will opposed her claims upon the ground that she was illegitimate. In spite of the difficulties thrown in her way, Miss Clark, who married soon after the suit was instituted, and who is now seventy years of age, would not give way; and for fifty years she has been prosecuting her cause, after having been abandoned by several lawyers who had taken it up. She has at last accomplished her end, for at a recent session of the Louisiana Court, Judge Billings decided that Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is the legitimate daughter of Daniel Clark, and is accordingly entitled to property at New Orleans which is valued at 8,000,000 sterling.

THE *World* says:—"In a well known High Church suburb of our metropolis, a considerable portion of its fair residents were a short time back attacked by a severe confessional epidemic. Overtures on the subject were made by them to their church, by whom it was supposed by the sufferers that they were received, and favourable consideration to their prayer was obtained. Matters proceeded till at length an intimation was forwarded desiring four of the fair penitents to attend at a certain place and hour in the neighbourhood of the Church of St. ——, it not being considered advisable by their spiritual advisers, in deference to public opinion, to conduct the ceremony openly. This further mystery was, I need not add, thought to be delightful by the fair penitents; but no small difficulty was caused by the command for a selected number of sinners only. We all sin with the crowd, and we all acknowledge that we are great sinners; but we do not exactly like to be designated as representative sinners; hence a considerable difficulty arose. However, by a happy arrangement of the lap and the lot, this difficulty was disposed of, and the required number of deeply-burdened penitents was obtained. These repaired at the appointed hour to the selected place, were ushered into an enclosure by a wall-ed room, at the far end of which stood two sturdy washerwomen, each armed with a huge birch. These by voice and gesture announced that they were directed to administer *absolutio in extremis*, and forthwith prepared to commence. The penitents screamed, were allowed to flee, and fled. Who the perpetrator of this pious fraud is has not yet been discovered, but the fair portion of the congregation of St. —— insist on attributing it to one of the younger curates, who holds unorthodox views, and has, moreover, cast a very merry eye on the 'Penitent Four' since the event. I need hardly add that he has been extensively scratched for the Slipper Race. This is very spiteful; but, ah, *ma foi*, the world is very wicked!"

A CORRESPONDENT of *Truth*, writing of "a good ball,—a new lion," says:—Lady Stanley of Alderley's ball at Willis's Rooms was a great success. How could it be otherwise when, besides the usual elements that go to make a good ball, there was plenty of room to dance, and, in due season, to eat. It is difficult to crowd with a private ball so large a ball-room as that in King street, and, though it was well-filled, dancing could be carried on with some degree of comfort, and the supper arrangements were simply perfect, including chairs and round tables for everybody, *cartes*, admirable waiting, and, in fact, showing that breadth and solidity of preparation usually associated with the more stately meal of dinner. The general satisfaction on all these points found worthy exponents in the Chinese guests, whose good-natured faces were more than usually beaming, and betrayed none of the fatigue warranted by their vigorous participation in the amusements of the London season. They are now, indeed, *enfants de la maison*, and can no longer be classed among Huns, of whom a fine specimen was to be seen at Lady Stanley's. This was the Khan of Kashgar, a man to whom, as he may have considerable influence upon English interests on the Asiatic frontier of Russia, it is just as well to be civil, the said interests being just now rather shaky. The chieftain remained in an outer room for some time, but when he did enter the ball-room, he at once strode so far into it that many poor weaklings who had been feebly struggling around the doorway, were enabled to follow in his wake to the very edge of the circle in which the dancing was going on. Seeing this stride, one could imagine what it must be when the Khan's foot is on his native heath, and his name is "goodness knows what. "I wondered what his thoughts were that sad and silent man," as he stood watching the waltzers, and I, meantime admired the texture and colour of his long pelisse of greyish brown damask. His large broad face is not handsome but he looks good natured, and, perhaps, is so, though it is especially true of Asiatic princes, that trust in them may be misplaced.

THE *ensemble* and accessories of the orchestra and the auditory at the Handel Festivals are without parallel in any country of the world, and are the occasion of much admiration and eulogy by every writer and visitor to these recurring Festivals. It was a bold conception to organize the "power of sound" on so vast a scale, the very thought of which might fairly have appalled the most sanguine and daring of musical spirits. The perfect success, however, which has attended these Festivals from their very initiation, and their progressive popularity—not the vulgar popularity which usually attends upon "big" schemes and sensational enterprises, but that which is the offspring of profoundest satisfaction of cultivated musical minds—have justified so completely the original conception, that it may fairly be classed as an inspiration of the highest order; for it has given to the civilized world what may almost be deemed a new sense of pure pleasure, and developed those divine creations of a mighty mind to the full latitude of which they were capable, and which multitudes having "ears to hear" could apprehend in fullest amplitude and luxuriance. Many selections might be made from the published accounts of the late Festival to show that this triennial celebration is regarded as an event in England of no ordinary occurrence, but we confine ourselves to printing a few lines from a letter of an "old Indian," which will be read with pleasure by many:

"All the reserved seats were taken, and those who had tickets for seats unreserved had to be in their places about two hours before the time for commencing the performance or they would have had no seat at all. This, with the four hours the performance lasted, was rather a long sitting. There was not much to be done but to watch the vast crowd, and see how they occupied or deported themselves. Not a few seemed to spend the time in eating and drinking, some of them having opus provided as if against a possible famine. Many ladies made a pretence of working: some were knitting, others pretending to be hard at work with the crochet needle, others "tatting," and not a few were poring over the books of words, as if trying to spell out the music of the unfamiliar pieces. The sight itself was a wonderful one. When the orchestra began to fill, the choristers were like a lot of ants creeping about, the black ones going to the extremes, and the coloured ones moving towards the centre. From the orchestra the scene must have been grander. There were in the immediate front a vast space filled with the *creme de la creme* of society, dressed like Dives in purple and fine linen; but the vast plain was filled with uplifted faces, the sides being flanked by still more thousands in a denser mass on the outer range. It is said to be a trying thing to face an audience, but the various solo singers did not seem in the least disconcerted in the presence of that multitudinous sea of faces, so artistically variegated by bald heads and bonnets in infinite variety. At the close of the peformance we saw a well-known gentleman from Calcutta whose family is musical, and whose signature is familiar to all who are familiar with the Notes of the Government of India. He said he had been in the upper gallery, where he heard even the solos distinctly, and thus avoided the noise of the shuffling of feet and the rattle of glasses or bottles, which were at times an undesirable accompaniment of the softer music."

ONE of the cleverest things we have seen for a long time is the conclusion of an article in *Truth* defining a snob as a person "who does not want to know you, and a cad as a person whom you don't want to know."

THE WELD CASE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

DISSENT by SIR B. H. ELLIS.

I DISSENT from the tenour of the despatch which approves the proceedings of the Madras Government in the case of Mr. Weld.

2. Mr. Weld had unquestionably a difficult task to perform. On the one hand, no duty is more clearly laid down for the executive officers of the British Government than that they should respect the feelings, and even the prejudices, of the native population; on the other hand, the necessity for improved sanitation, and for the observance of precautions against the outbreak of epidemic disease, has been urgently pressed on the attention of all local authorities. I do not profess to decide whether, judging from the latter point of view the urgency was such as to justify the extreme measures taken by Mr. Weld, at the risk of hurting the susceptibilities of a section of the native community of Negapatam. On the point whether the danger to the public from the possible contamination of the tank water and consequent spread of disease, was so clear as to justify the exhumation of the buried sanyasi, the Madras Government must have better means of deciding than we have, and I do not presume to question their judgment.

3. But even if it be admitted that Messrs. Weld and Thomas were not justified by the facts in the course they adopted, and that they acted harshly in removing from their situations the native Government servant for their share in the burial of the sanyasi, and for the deception by which it had been accomplished, I yet think that the circumstances did not warrant the severe punishment awarded to Mr. Weld.

4. I find that he acted throughout in accordance with the law, and with caution and deliberation. He justified himself by the formal opinion of his sanitary adviser; he referred for instructions to his immediate superior, and received from him an order on which he acted; he allowed the friends of the deceased ample time to carry out his injunction, or to appeal against it, if they felt disposed (which they did not); and, moreover, a sufficiently reasonable explanation has been given of the reference to Hathaway's Park, on which so much stress has been laid.

5. Mr. Weld, therefore, even if he be pronounced to have erred, erred from a too zealous desire to enforce sanitary precautions for the public benefit, and he certainly acted in good faith and with great caution. I must record my opinion that to visit so severely the action of an executive officer under such circumstances, tends to affect most seriously the efficiency of the administration; and it is especially from this consideration, and not merely in justice to Mr. Weld, that we ought to withhold our full approval to the proceedings of the Madras Government.

6. I think the proper course would have been to write to Madras and express the sympathy of the Secretary of State with the Madras Government in their anxiety to avoid wounding the feelings of any section of the native population, and his concurrence in the propriety of severely noticing any want of such consideration on the part of those employed. I have added, that the punishment awarded to Mr. Weld was, under the circumstances, unduly severe. A hope might have been then expressed that the censure already recorded would be considered sufficient, and that what has passed would not prevent Mr. Weld, on his return from leave, receiving such an appointment as his position in the service and his merits might otherwise entitle him to.

7. Had this been done, the past proceedings of the Madras Government would not have been unduly interfered with, but the Secretary of State would not have given the stamp of his approval to so severe a penalty as degradation and suspension from pay and allowances, which the Madras Government has in this case awarded to an officer who tried honestly to do his duty, and who acted, moreover, with care and caution, and with the sanction of his immediate superior, and in a manner which, though disapproved by the Madras Government and a majority of the Council here, is nevertheless approved by many authorities of eminence.

B. H. ELLIS.

30 April 1877.

MINUTE BY MR. R. S. ELLIS, C. B.

I wish to make a few remarks on the case of Mr. Weld, who was temporarily suspended by the Madras Government. I desire to do this because I was a party to the order in question.

The exhumation of the body of a sanyasi (saint), held in great reverence by the Brahmins of Tanjore, had excited great indignation among his co-religionists, and if, as was asserted, there was no necessity for so unusual a proceeding, and if the order had been carried out with unusual harshness the magistrates concerned had committed an error of the most serious character. The Madras Government had therefore two questions to deal with in this case 1. Was there such urgent necessity on sanitary grounds, as would justify the exhumation of the sanyasi? 2. Did Mr. Weld enforce his order with undue harshness?

After most careful inquiry and consideration the Madras Government decided, I still think rightly, that there was no urgent necessity for the exhumation.

The tank in question was not, as supposed, a reservoir of pure water for the supply of town. It was one of the ordinary tanks of an Indian town, from which hundreds not only take water for household purposes, but in which they bathe and wash their clothes, and which they defile in the many ways familiar to those who know Indian habits. It may easily be supposed in what an impure state such a tank would be. An isolated case of interment on its border could hardly add to its impurity. It was further ascertained that the body of this aged saint had been buried on the sloping border of the tank with unusual precautions. His grave was at a distance of 40 or 50 feet from the water's edge, the body had been surrounded with a mass of salt, and it was separated from the water by a brick wall and a flight of steps.

It was also in evidence that before the order of exhumation was enforced, the relatives of the deceased offered to take any further precautions, such as casing the grave with stone, pouring lime round the body, as might be considered necessary by European officials. So that, the interment having taken place, matters might have been arranged in a manner which would completely obviate all risk to the public health.

This would have been reasonable, and the relatives of the deceased had a fair claim to this amount of consideration, for it was shown that the border of the tank had been used, at long intervals, as the recognised burial-place for this class of devotees. No effort had been made by the municipality to forbid such burials, so that the relatives of the deceased could hardly be charged with any wilful illegality in having publicly buried the sanyasi in the usual place.

The exhumation of a body, except for the purposes of justice, is always a serious matter, but in the present case more than usual care was necessary. The corpse was that of a well-known saint who shortly before his death entered the holiest order of ascetics, whose deeds in life would earn events of great importance in the districts. His funeral had been performed with more than usual ceremony, and in accordance with usage his resting place should have become a place of prayer and pious offerings. Under all these circumstances a strong case would be necessary to justify the order of exhumation. As above stated, the Madras Government failed to perceive such necessity, and deemed it necessary to censure Messrs. Thomas and Weld for their want of consideration in a matter which was certain to be painfully the religious feelings of the native community.

They had then to consider the manner in which the exhumation order had been carried out by Mr. Weld.

It would appear that Mr. Weld, on first learning that the sanyasi had been buried on the border of the tank, gave a hasty verbal order for his immediate exhumation, and dismissed the village magistrate (a son of the deceased sanyasi) for not having prevented the burial on the tank boundary.

Even after he had time for inquiry and reflection his conduct was unaccountably inconsiderate, for in issuing the formal written order of exhumation, he added the threat that if his order was not obeyed he would cause the body to be exhumed and placed in Hathaway's Park, a waste piece of land used as the place where the night-soil and rubbish of the town were thrown. These proceedings appeared to the Madras Government to be inexcusably harsh and inconsiderate.

Instead of doing all that was possible to mitigate the severity of the order of exhumation, Mr. Weld was violent and hasty, and used a threat which was a deliberate insult, not only to the relatives of the deceased, but to the whole Hindu community.

This conduct placed Mr. Weld in a different position from that of Mr. Thomas, and the Madras Government thought it necessary to mark their displeasure by adding the punishment of a brief suspension to official censure.

R. S. ELLIS.

2 May 1877.

MINUTE BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The papers have left upon my mind a different impression of the case from that which they have left upon the minds of some of the members of Council; and as the questions at issue are not argued in the despatch, I think it will be better to put on record the reasons which in my view justify the course taken by the Government of Madras. There is a good deal of conflicting evidence as to the facts, but I state them as they appear to me, on reading the papers, to have occurred.

The tank in the neighbourhood of the town of Negapatam, on the margin of which, for some generations back, Hindu saints have been buried, it being the practice not to burn the bodies of those who have attained to an extraordinary degree of sanctity, but to bury them by the side of tanks and rivers. The cases in which this honour is accorded are very rare, and therefore the number of such graves on the margin of this particular tank are few. Some such burials, however, have taken place in recent times, and one is spoken of which occurred only three or four years ago. No objection on the part of the authorities appears to have been made to the practice at that, or at any other time. Whether the interment was or was not technically illegal appears to be much disputed.

On the 18th April last year, a Brahmin saint died at the age of eighty-five. One of his sons, who was a village magistrate in the neighbourhood, buried him the same day on the neighbourhood of the tank in accordance with the custom above-mentioned. The funeral procession was accompanied with native music, and was attended by about ,000 people, among them some of the native municipal authorities, and the interment took place at four in the afternoon. It can hardly therefore be described surreptitious. Five days afterwards, Mr. Weld, the joint magistrate of Negapatam, having received information of what had taken place, sent for the son, dismissed him from his office, and (according to Mr. Weld's own statement to Mr. Oliver) threatened him that, unless the body was exhumed within three days, and buried somewhere else, it should be buried in Hathaway's Park. Hathaway's Park is a reclaimed swamp belonging to the municipality, where night-soil is buried, and rubbish is thrown. If I rightly understand Mr. Oliver's letter of the 8th of August, no part of this ground has been used as a place for the burning of the dead. Nor did Mr. Weld confine himself to threats. He gave a formal order to Mr. Oliver, Vice President of the Municipal Commission, that if the body was not removed within three days, the threat was to be carried out. At the same time, Mr. Weld dismissed two of the municipal officers who had been present at the funeral.

For these proceedings the Madras Government punished him. They would not, without punishing, the Collector, Mr. Thomas, to whom Mr. Weld had on the first instance applied for instructions. The threat concerning Hathaway's Park was, however, not suggested in that application, so that Mr. Thomas was in no way responsible for it. The general sanitation in the matter which was certain to be painfully the religious feelings of the native community.

They had then to consider the manner in which the exhumation order had been carried out by Mr. Weld.

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They had then to consider the manner in which the exhumation order had been carried out by Mr. Weld.

It would appear that Mr. Weld, on first learning that the sanyasi had been buried on the border of the tank, gave a hasty verbal order for his immediate exhumation, and dismissed the village magistrate (a son of the deceased sanyasi) for not having prevented the burial on the tank boundary.

Even after he had time for inquiry and reflection his conduct was unaccountably inconsiderate, for in issuing the formal written order of exhumation, he added the threat that if his order was not obeyed he would cause the body to be exhumed and placed in Hathaway's Park, a waste piece of land used as the place where the night-soil and rubbish of the town were thrown. These proceedings appeared to the Madras Government to be inexcusably harsh and inconsiderate.

Instead of doing all that was possible to mitigate the severity of the order of exhumation, Mr. Weld was violent and hasty, and used a threat which was a deliberate insult, not only to the relatives of the deceased, but to the whole Hindu community.

This conduct placed Mr. Weld in a different position from that of Mr. Thomas, and the Madras Government thought it necessary to mark their displeasure by adding the punishment of a brief suspension to official censure.

R. S. ELLIS.

2 May 1877.

MINUTE BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The papers have left upon my mind a different impression of the case from that which they have left upon the minds of some of the members of Council; and as the questions at issue are not argued in the despatch, I think it will be better to put on record the reasons which in my view justify the course taken by the Government of Madras. There is a good deal of conflicting evidence as to the facts, but I state them as they appear to me, on reading the papers, to have occurred.

After most careful inquiry and consideration the Madras Government decided, I still think rightly, that there was no urgent necessity for the exhumation.

The tank in question was not, as supposed, a reservoir of pure water for the supply of the town. It was one of the ordinary tanks of an Indian town, from which hundreds not only take water for household purposes, but in which they bathe and wash their clothes, and which they defile in the many ways familiar to those who know Indian habits. It may easily be supposed in what an impure state such a tank would be. An isolated case of interment on its border could hardly add to its impurity. It was further ascertained that the body of this aged saint had been buried on the sloping border of the tank with unusual precautions. His grave was at a distance of 40 or 50 feet from the water's edge, the body had been surrounded with a mass of salt, and it was separated from the water by a brick wall and a flight of steps.

It was also in evidence that before the order of exhumation was enforced, the relatives of the deceased offered to take any further precautions, such as casing the grave with stone, pouring lime round the body, as might be considered necessary by European officials. So that, the interment having taken place, matters might have been arranged in a manner which would completely obviate all risk to the public health.

This would have been reasonable, and the relatives of the deceased had a fair claim to this amount of consideration, for it was shown that the border of the tank had been used, at long intervals, as the recognised burial-place for this class of devotees. No effort had been made by the municipality to forbid such burials, so that the relatives of the deceased could hardly be charged with any wilful illegality in having publicly buried the sanyasi in the usual place.

The exhumation of a body, except for the purposes of justice, is always a serious matter, but in the present case more than usual care was necessary. The corpse was that of a well-known saint who

Captains Trotter and M'Calmont yesterday, giving brief details of the engagement on the 21st, certainly gave me the impression that the Turks had achieved a decided success, and that with comparatively slight loss. I own I was at a loss to account for the difference in form between the contending forces. On the 16th the Russians moved in excellent order, men kept well in hand, fired very steadily, were supported by an admirable artillery fire, and finally carried everything before them, the Turks showing but little enthusiasm, no discipline and not the remotest knowledge of hill warfare. According to the accounts received of the action of the 21st, the Turkish skirmishers moved in "beautiful order," showed great enthusiasm, and at the close of the day bivouacked in advance of their morning's position.

In possession of these details, I at once telegraphed a summary to you, and started this morning in order to see the advance of the Russians on Erzeroum, which is now said to be coming off. On the road, however, we met numbers of officers and men coming in wounded, and the account they gave of the affair gives a very different description from that sent you. It appears that Mukhtar Pasha advanced from Delibaba on the 20th with 19 battalions, two field batteries, ten mountain guns, and about 2,500 cavalry, to attack Tergukassoff, who, after the fight on the 16th, had taken up a strong position, which he intrenched, in the hills near Ezbik-khilishs; that afternoon the cavalry of the two forces came in contact, and desultory skirmishing ensued. The following morning (21st), leaving all his field guns and five battalions in reserve under Mustafa Pasha (who succeeded to command on the 16th on the death of Mohamed Pasha) at Hardar Koru, about five miles in rear. Mukhtar Pasha advanced to attack the Russian position, consisting of ten battalions, eight field guns, one rocket troop, and some—number not stated—mountain guns. The enemy threw out skirmishers, who were pushed back on the left to their own intrenchments, when a severe fight ensued. I have conversed with numerous officers and men of the Amassia Battalion who were in the assaulting column on that flank, and they complain bitterly of their ammunition running out, no fresh supplies being sent them, and that they were never supported. A British officer present on the occasion told me that had this attack been properly supported the Russians must have given way. I saw this battalion in action on the 16th, and know for a fact that they entered the fight with only one complete packet of ten rounds and what few loose cartridges they had in their pouches. As they commenced firing when the Russians were upwards of a mile distant and in skirmishing order, it naturally came to pass that in the final attack they were without ammunition, and so the Russians advanced up the glacis to the crest of the position in unbroken order and unchecked. This I saw on the 16th, and from all I can gather the same mismanagement occurred on the 21st. Troops advanced to the attack with unfilled pouches and were shot down like dogs when gallantly trying to carry the Russian intrenchments.

Reports are many, and from the many it is difficult to extract even one grain of truth. It is evident that there was a heavy engagement on the 21st, lasting from noon till dark, that the Turks attacked the Russian position, but failed to carry it. They claim a success at Tergoukasseff, fell back the following morning from Ezbik-khilisn to the ridge he intrenched on the 16th above Zardikhan, and Mukhtar Pasha reports that Schamyl's son captured three guns with his Circassian horse. This does not tally with the accounts given by the British officers on the ground, who say all behaved well except the Cavalry.

The loss, considering the number of troops engaged, has been awful. The Commander-in-Chief himself telegraphs 400 killed, and to-day, on the road between Erzeroum and this place, which is nearly 50 miles from the battlefield, I have seen from 800 to 1,000 wounded being carried in to the hospitals—some walking, some on mules, and the remainder in country carts; doubtless many more, and those the most serious cases, are yet behind, for one doctor assured me the total could not be less than 3,000 casualties. The sights I have witnessed to-day must be seen to be believed. Half-starved, half-naked men tottering along, vainly striving to reach some place where their wounds should be attended to; hundreds sitting by the roadside, near pools of water, endeavouring to moisten their clotted bandages or cool their fever-ed limbs. At Hassan Kale, 20 miles from Erzeroum, a small field hospital of 50 beds has been formed. There are already in the village 270 serious cases from last Saturday's fight, and the two German doctors there have their hands full; but in the midst of a group of 400 wounded men I saw these two men nobly upholding the honour of their profession, standing barebacked in the broiling sun, and work ing with a speed and vigour that boded fairly to clear off the ghastly group by which they were surrounded. Before the arrival of the next train of carts I saw Turkish soldiers standing up while their wounds are being probed and not flinching a muscle; and I saw others, unable even to crawl, lying on the ground, waiting their turn to at least have their hurts bandaged. A very large proportion of the men were hit on the hands and arms—indeed, of the group of men we saw entering Erzeroum nine out of every ten were wounded there; and I began to look with suspicion on them. However, it has been represented to me that men fighting behind breastworks show only their heads, arms, and shoulders. Those struck in the head rarely figure among the wounded. Hence the apparently large proportion of slight hand wounds. However, as we increased our distance from Erzeroum and came upon the more seriously wounded men, I am forced to confess that there were as many body and leg wounds among the earlier arrivals as there were hand wounds among the earlier batches. The doctors, as you may guess, were terribly overworked, and their stock of bandages and lint exhausted, so all they could do was to apply fresh dressing, thoroughly wash the wounds (this was done by the men suffering from slight wounds), and replace the old stiff and tied rags which the unfortunate fellows had themselves applied.

The American missionaries in Erzeroum have nobly volunteered to proceed to the front and assist the doctors all in their power; but as the supply of bandages and lint is very small, until more arrive their services without such material would be useless. I trust that my many appeals in former letters have produced some effect, and that a moiety of the vast stores despatched to the Danube may be forwarded to Armenia, where the Turks have to contend with a far worse climate than their more fortunate comrades in Europe, and where there is no regular hospital organization as in the other Army Corps.

I hope to reach Head-Quarters to-morrow, when will send you what more particulars I can gather ith reference to the fight, which seems to have been continued, but without much vigour, on the 23d. It is also rumoured that a force of 16,000 men have been despatched from Kars towards Zewin Do z where Ismail Pasha is commanding but 15 battalions with one field battery.

Here we have five battalions guarding the bridge over the Araxes, the old earthworks thrown up in 1854, under the the direction of Sir Fenwick Williams, are still here untouched in any way; the small redoubt that has been thrown up during the last month and the slight shelter trenches in course of construction will afford but slight opposition to the Russian advance.

Captains Trotter and M'Calmont have this moment arrived from Head-Quarters. They assure me that the fighting was most severe on the 21st. In one brigade there were upwards of 200 killed, but they think the Russian loss was heavier. As far as I can now ascertain, the Turkish loss was 400 killed and 2,000 wounded. I must now close to catch this mail and will send you further reports by next steamer.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 9.

(Continued from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SIR G. CAMPBELL rose to move as an amendment, "That, in the present condition of the finances of India, it is not possible to abandon the greater part of the import duties without an extensive readjustment of the financial system of India, and a fair consideration of other claims to remission of taxation."

He would be was the advocate of caution in this matter, and he held that if what was now proposed were done at once it must, as a natural consequence, lead to the abolition of all the other import duties of India. Enthusiastic advocates of free trade argued that if these 5 per cent duties were retained, the effect would be to drive the whole trade in coarse goods and fine goods ultimately to India. An independent ruler of India might say that the argument cut both ways, and it might be said that if the effect of the duty would be to transfer a great and profitable manufacture to India, it might be worth their while to pay this duty of five per cent. He was, however, quite ready to admit that as India was under British rule they must consider the interests of the British empire as a whole, and must decide what was best for the whole empire. He was quite ready to admit that they had done very great things for India; their rule had not been a selfish one, and upon the whole, in a debtor and creditor point of view, India owed much more to England than England owed to her. Whatever might be the financial view of the question, it was most desirable not to wound a great English interest in its very tenderest point. It was quite natural that Lancashire should wince under present circumstances, and it was natural that they should do all they could to soothe Lancashire. No one could feel more than he did, and it was right and proper that they should not give the working men of Lancashire reason to feel that they were aggrieved in this matter. The greatness of the cotton manufacture was the result of the capital, industry, thought, and experience of this country, and it was no doubt somewhat hard and irritating that those who had created this wonderful machinery should see the trade transferred before their eyes to another country with the aid of a five per cent. duty. He was quite prepared to say, putting the economical and financial question out of view, and viewing it merely as a political question, that it was most desirable that the duties should be given up, and that, if the Imperial exchequer was unable to allow of it, they should be given up for political reasons. But they had not got the money, and the finances would not admit of the sacrifice of revenue it would entail. In his opinion there was another injustice still more trying, and which must be remedied; he referred to the maintenance of the salt duties in India. He learned with very great regret that the late Government of India did at one time propose to the Government to increase the salt duties. He rejoiced that the proposal was distinctly negatived by the present Government. The proposal to increase the salt duties was a most wicked proposal. The manufacturers of Lancashire complained of a duty of five per cent., but the duty on salt ranged from 600 to 2,000 per cent., and it was levied upon one of the most vital necessaries of life. It amounted to an average of 6d. in the pound on the income of every working man in India. The remission of the other duties would practically involve the remission of the whole of the import duties of India. In 1875 the import and export duties amounted to £2,500,000, £900,000 being for cotton duties, £500,000 for other articles and £475,000 for alcoholic liquors. These amounted to £16,250,000, and the remainder, up to £2,500,000, consisted of export duties. It would be an unjustifiable monopoly if they abolished the import duties and retained the export duties. The broad financial question had to be faced. If this was a blow aimed at the Custom-duties, and if this remission were granted in favour of Lancashire, then there would be a great injustice done if the poorer classes in India had not a fulfilment of their hopes in a remission of the salt duties. If £2,000,000 were sacrificed to customs and another £1,000,000 off the salt, were the Government prepared to fill that void in the revenue? The Government had said they would not impose fresh taxation, and without fresh taxation there was no immediate hope of meeting such a deficit. This year the Government came to the House for a vote to cover a large deficit, and there were no remunerative works to show for it. It was impossible to raise the amount of remission by fresh taxes, and the hon. member who made this proposal made no suggestions as to the possibility of a decreased expenditure. Either the Government should leave themselves unfettered making no promises, giving no pledges, or else if the object was to be attained, it could only be successfully carried out by some means similar to that adopted by Sir R. Peel when he, [illegible] financial question [illegible] duties. The Government were bound to face the matter, and not hold out false hopes to hon. members who brought forward their not unnatural claim. He could not help repudiating in the strongest manner the insinuation cast upon the Indian Civil Service, as having some interest in the retention of those duties. The reputation of the service for probity and political morality had been, and he trusted ever would remain, unsullied. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Walker claimed the indulgence of the House while, with some reluctance, he put forward his views among those of the manufacturers they had heard. The hon. and gallant gentleman who had just spoken (Sir G. Campbell) said he desired the duties should remain untouched, and the Government unfettered by any pledge. However free the Government might remain, the fetters would be upon the manufacturers for a long time to come. The proposal now put forward had nothing in it of a party character, for it was supported on both sides of the House; and as one who lived in the centre of the manufacturing country, he expressed the general view with his own that the manufacturers did not desire any favour, but simply asked for fair play. There was an impression existing among some that those most concerned in these duties were large capitalists; but if hon. members entertained that opinion he hastened to tell them at once that it was quite a delusion. Those most concerned in this question in his own county and in the neighbouring county of Yorkshire were mainly men of small capital, struggling hard against this tax imposed on English goods, and these were the men put forward as the large capitalists of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Certainly this question before the House had nothing to do with party, but it was whether a large trade in which the whole of the empire was concerned should be suffered to die out in order that support might be offered to the exchequer of one of our possessions. The House had been told that India ought to be governed for Indian interests, but he believed that the whole empire should be governed for the good of all, and at least this country ought not to be made by the loss of its trade and manufactures, to pay the penalty of a too small income of any one of its possessions. (Hear, hear.) They had been told by an hon. member, to whose speech he had listened with great interest, that five per cent was only a small duty. It was evident that the hon. member had not had much concern with trade, or he would know that a small duty might carry with it a great injustice; and this apparently small Indian duty was a great hardship upon the manufacturing trade of the northern counties. (Hear, hear.) Lancashire sometimes had hard times, but still he desired no favour. They were ready to give to India all the advantage of a cheap labour, long hours, a staple on the spot, and a market close at hand. All these advantages they willingly and readily conceded, but they asked fair play for our own countrymen, and this they had not got. The question affected the earnings of every bread winner, and it was impossible for hon. members unacquainted with the trade to conceive the great anxiety with which the subject was regarded. They were told that it was a great and over-whelming difficulty how to meet this £860,000 of duty if remitted. But all knew that no release from burdens was easily adjusted, and when everybody was willing to be taxed the duty of a Government would be more easy and agreeable than it was at the present time. They knew their friends across the water do not live to be taxed. He desired to look in an impartial manner on this question, and he felt the interests of the manufacturing trades of the country in the hands of the House, in the full conviction that at their hands they must receive that justice to which they believed themselves entitled. He had great pleasure in supporting the motion of the hon. member for Manchester.

MR. Briggs could not hope to claim much sympathy from those who did not fully understand and appreciate the great benefit done to the cotton trade of the north by these protective duties. There were those who still believed that the cotton manufacturers were a rough and ready set of fellows, with a keen eye to their own interests, and a profound indifference to the interests of others, an uninteresting class on the whole, with one great redeeming feature, their pockets overflowed with the superfluity of their wealth. The operatives were regarded as harpies who, when the good things were put upon the capitalist's table, swooped down and carried off everything, understanding nothing about and caring nothing for the fluctuations of commerce. He had often heard the remark, "Why don't you Lancashire manufacturers pay with willingness this £800,000 a year; you are rich enough, and as for your operatives you ought to be only too rejoiced at having an opportunity of extending to your Indian fellow-workmen an increased means of earning their living." Lancashire people might perhaps be somewhat wanting in high-flown philanthropy, but certainly they did not admit the propriety of these propositions. There was a time when Lancashire men hardly stopped to ask about their losses, but that was before he was born. (Laughter.) Thanks to increased prices, and competition, and the limitation of hours, a different state of things existed now. He did not quarrel with these things, but he did like to see them extended to India. (Hear, hear.) Hon. members might be astonished to hear that children and women were employed in India for 13½ hours during seven days of the week. Here was a field for the energy of noble lords and hon. members of the House who had been having a newspaper discussion as to who had done the most or least for their country. The Lancashire manufacturer was not obliged to look for a return for his capital, his trouble, and his risk. Their Indian opponents said, "You grumble, but you send us more goods every year." Yes, but were these gentlemen who pirned their faith on statistics aware that during the last twelve months large quantities of cotton goods had been sent from America to this country and sold at prices which could not be remunerative to the manufacturer? Did they dream that the American cotton trade was in a satisfactory condition? The increase in exportation of goods was no safe criterion of the trade with which he was connected. As to the operatives, they wisely said that in this question of the Indian duties their future wellbeing was at stake. They were not people who complained unnecessarily. He reminded the House of their sufferings during the cotton famine, but still they did not complain. What was their plea in asking Parliament to remit those duties? They asked for no bounty; they cringed for no favours. All they asked for was—justice. They were told whom they should employ, how they should employ them and when, but their Indian rivals went free. Well, they submitted, they kissed the rod which some of them had made for their own backs, because they believed it was for the benefit of the whole, but it was rather hard that after sending out the mercantile marine, bringing home the raw material, and turning it into the cheap useful goods, and then taking them to India, they should be told it could not be admitted unless they paid five per cent. duty. They heard of the poor Hindoos, and they were told that the Indian industry must be fostered at all hazards, but this was pure protection. (Hear, hear.) and was this at this time when the question of one and two per cent commerce in Europe was uppermost, that they could afford to use the language of protection? India was not a self-governed country, and it would be wrong for them to allow it to enter on this course. The British public, which had no material would be neglected subject. He represented a district which, though small in area, paid one-fourth of the whole of these duties. The protect ve character of these duties were well understood, and the way in which they were defended had a refreshing hardihood about it. The *Times* newspaper, in lecturing a deputation of silk manufacturers who waited upon Lord Derby, said that free trade was good because it tended to benefit a thousand persons rather than a single manufacturer. He claimed Lord Derby, the leader of the House of Lords, and he claimed the *Times* the leader of public opinion, as supporters of his view. He had talked to a great many people out of doors, and invariably found that when they were pressed as to what was the most oppressive tax upon the Indian population they answered, "The salt duty." He admitted that the salt duty pressed very much upon them, and sympathised very much with those hon. gentlemen who wished to have it removed, but he had been informed upon high authority that it would be simply impossible to deal with the salt duty at present. Besides the House should consider what a small drop in the abolition of the salt duties this £860,000 would make. The cotton tariff and the salt duty were somewhat analogous. Both were duties upon the necessaries of life, and both affected every man, woman, and child in India. (Sir T. Bazley, "No, no.") He begged the hon. baronet's pardon, so far as the child was concerned, because he believed the exhibition in India did not exceed a penny. (Laughter.) He submitted to the House that it did not matter whether £800 000 worth of salt duty was remitted or not. He happened to be in India himself once, and found that there was great trouble in collecting the tax, and he believed they never would hear one word of the difficulty that the finance department would be placed in if the tax was abolished altogether. The revenue of India had been increasing for the last seven years, and showed last year a surplus of two millions sterling, and for the last eighteen years an increase of 70 per cent. The expenditure of that surplus there had been enormous sums wasted in India in what were called public works extraordinary. (Hear, hear.) He acknowledged that large sums of money had been spent upon useful public works in India, and that a good deal had been expended in following that dreadful foe of India—famine; but he submitted that those expenses, instead of being paid off at once, ought to be spread over a number of years. If that were done they would be able to show a surplus which would be more than sufficient to pay over and over again for the whole of the cotton duties. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sidebottom considered that the protective duties upon manufactured cotton goods was unjust to the English manufacturer, because it established unfair competition between England and India, and said the Government had admitted the truth of this by promising to abolish the duties. It must be remembered that the profit was only upon the whole turnover. This duty would be found to be in reality about half what the English manufacturers paid their weavers for weaving the cloth, and consisted of not less than 3s. upon every single loom weaving in India. Therefore he ventured to think the House would agree with him that this was a very serious question, and that these duties should not be continued because the English manufacturers were sufficiently handicapped in other ways. In the first place there was the distance to be travelled. The raw cotton would have to be conveyed from India to England, where it was manufactured and sent back to India again. Then wages were higher here than in India, and in India there were practically no restrictions as to the hours of labour, and the Indian mills worked 80 hours per week against 56 per week worked by the English mills. It would be easy to perceive that with those natural advantages India was very favourably situated for superseding English manufactured goods for the Indian markets, and the proof that such was the case was the great increase in the number of mills in that country. In 1851 the first cotton mill was opened; in 1854 there were only 34. Last year there were close upon 500, most of which were now at work. In 1861, out of 380,000,000 yards of cotton cloth supplied to Bombay there were only 14 000,000 yards of native manufacture, the next being English; whilst in 1876 out of 738,000,000 yards 358,000 yards were English, and 380,000,000 yards Indian manufacture. Those figures showed the nature of the competition. The Indian mills upon every thousand looms expended £26,550 a year less than was paid in England, and yet they were also further handicapped by this duty which amounted to a tax of £7,500 a year upon every thousand looms employed. (Hear, hear.) His principal object in pointing this out was to show the importance of the Indian markets to this country. Who were the persons benefited by these protective duties? Were they poor struggling natives whom it would be desirable to assist? Nothing of the kind. They were Anglo-Indian officials and Englishmen, who had invested their capital there, because they could get a better return for it. We had been lately engaged in negotiations for a commercial treaty with France, but how could we consistently ask France to reduce the imports upon our cotton goods when we allowed a heavy import duty on those very goods to remain in India? These duties having been admitted to be vicious in principal, and her Majesty's Government having promised to repeal them, the only question that remained was when this repeal was to be effected. He thought this could not be done too soon. Capital was now transferred from England to India for investment in manufactures, and that being so, we could not too soon make it manifest that no industry of this kind could look for support to protective duties, and that we did not intend to allow any vested interest to grow up or be fostered by such duties. The most potent argument against the repeal of these duties was foreshadowed by the argument which the noble Lord had placed on the paper to the effect that the Indian revenue could not now bear the repeal. But what were the facts? The debt of India was not more than two and a half times the revenue. Was that any indication of approaching bankruptcy compared to the state of things with the state of things at home, whereas our debt was ten times our revenue to say nothing of our local debt of 104,000,000. In fact the revenue of India in reference to its debt was more favourable than that of any sovereign state of Europe, the average of whose debts was 64 times that of their revenues. In conclusion he said the repeal of the cotton duties was rapidly becoming a burning question, and if it was not settled before the next election he should be surprised if hon. gentleman did not hear a good deal about it and its bearings on the industry of the country.

Sir George Balfour, at some length, opposed the resolution.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICES.

SECOND EDITION OF
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made of Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the attention of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as many THOUSANDS ARRIVE IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines must every day be becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS
MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared accordinz to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilised world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules are particularly convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Cocpaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.
This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ROOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.
Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER and STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
SMITH, STAINISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co., ditto.
CORFIELD & Co. ditto.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TARACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASE, containing 8 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 16 0
" " 6 " Quarts ..... " 15 0
" " 4 " " ..... " 13 0
APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL
PURE, NATURAL, MINERAL
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal*.
"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, Y. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times*.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record*.
Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SWIFT, BURBOUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.
"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner*.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."
Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."
OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
FURTHER REDUCTION.—PRICE LIST NOW READY.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	0	0
" Exshaw's No. 1	"	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts "	9	8	0
" "	pints "	5	8	0
" Medoc	quarts "	11	0	0
" "	pints "	6	4	0
" St. Estephe	quarts "	13	0	0
" "	pints "	7	4	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	"	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.
The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.
CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.	
" Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko "	
" Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial "	
" Returns Tobacco.	Persian "	Smoking Mixture.	

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."
MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.
THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.
THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	8
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 3-8	10	0	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats	6.8 to	8 0
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RINGS.
Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—CIBBER.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	9 & 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	"	14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	"	16 to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	"	100 to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	"	20 to 200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	"	18 to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	"	20 to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair,